MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXIII. WEDNESDAY,—April 22, 1807. Number 1124

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board until the 15th of May next, for supplying the Honorable Company with waters casks for a period of 3 years. The Proposals must specify the price of each assortment of casks as follows :—

Butts of 126 Gallons each,
Puncheons 800 Ditto,
Hogsheads 60 Ditto,

The Stock required to be always kept in Store will be as follows,

Butts	600
Puncheons	200
Hogsheads	200

half of this number to be delivered in one Month, and the other half in six weeks, after. The casks to be made of the best Teak or Oak Timber, and each Butt to be secured with 10 Strong Iron Hoops each Puncheon, and each Hogshead 8 Strong Iron Hoops. An advance of one half of the Price to be paid upon signing the contract, and the remainder upon the production of the Garrison Storekeeper's receipt which must specify the description of casks received into store of approved quality.

Security for the due performance of the contract to the amount of Pagodas Ten thousand (10,000) will be required.

The terms to specify the price of the casks, if Warehouse rent as found, and the rate if delivered.

By Order
W. MORRISON,
Fort St. George, Dep. Sec. Mil. Board.
Mil. Board Office, 21st April, 1807.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sadurangapatnam Venaiga Moodilliar,
Vers.—Syphul Doulat Bahauder and Husamul Doulat Behauder, Sons and Personal Representatives of Syfen Malk Behauder Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 4th May next, (and to continue daily until the whole is disposed off) will be Sold by Sheriffs Sale, on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon of each day, a Large spot of Ground divided into small Lots for the Conveniency of Purchasers, situated at Poodoopaukum bounded on the South West of General Langs Garden, being the Property of the above named Defendant and Seized by Order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

A Plan of the Ground may be seen at the Sheriffs Office No. 1 Davidson Street Black-town.

Conditions of Sale 10 per cent. to be paid immediately on the amount of each Purchase, and the residue in 10 days, in default of which the deposite shall be forfeited, the lots to be resold and the first Purchasers to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

T. FITZGERALD, Sheriff.
Madras, 21st April 1807.

Tottecally Comarapah Moodelliar Brother and Personal Representatives of Tottecally Condapah Moodelliar Deceased.
Vers.—Soobaroya Moodelly son and Personal Representatives of Collatoor Chengalvaroy Moodeliar Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 2d of May next will be sold by Sheriff's Sale on the Premises between 4 and 6 in the afternoon a large House and Ground situated in Peddoo Naicks Pettah No. 38 Solly Street, Measuring in Length from East to West 152 feet and in breadth from North to South at the East end 37 feet, and at the West end 36 feet together with a Piece of Ground adjoining measuring in length from East to West 71 feet, and in breadth from North to South 17¼ feet or thereabouts, being the property of the abovenamed Defendant and siezed by order of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase and the residue in 10 days indefault of which the deposit shall be forfeited, the Premises to be resold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiencythat may arise thereon and all advantage forfeited.

T. FITZGERALD. Sheriff
Madras 21st April 1807.

To be sold by Public Auction.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 30th April Instant, will be Sold by Public Outcry on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the afternoon, a Large Garden situated lying and being in the Village of Vipery, bounded on the North by the Houses of Inhabitants, South by Teroop[illegible] Vencatachella Moodelliar street, [illegible] Ramasawmy Moodellys street, and West by [illegible]oomanam Vencatachella Moodellys Ground and General Collins's Garden, Measuring 2 Cawny[illegible] and 5 ¼ Grounds or thereabouts.

The Garden is held under a Grant from the Honorable Company,

Conditions of Sale.—10 per Cent to be paid immediately on the amount of Purchase, and the residue in 10 days, indefault of which the deposite shall be forfeited, the Premises to be resold and the first Purchaser to be held responsible for any loss or deficiency that may arise thereon and all advantages forfeited.

The Expence of Conveyance to be borne by the Purchaser, *Madras 18th April 1807.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that application was this day made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, on the ecclesiastical side for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Papa David late an Armenian Inhabitant of Masulipatam, deceased to be granted to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as register of the said Supreme Court pursuant to the Act of the 39th and 40th years of His present Majesty, Chapter 79th Section 21,

G, RICKETS,
Fort St. George, Proctor.
20th April, 1807.

Advertisement.

THE Trustees for the Affairs of the late firm of MESSRS. CHASE CHINNERY, M'c DOUALL and CO, request the Trust creditors will meet on Thursday the 30th Instant at two o'clock, at the Agent's Office.

EDWARD WATTS,
Agent to the Trust.

Advertisement,

Freight.

THE GOOD GRAB

SNOW TRANSFER

WILL Sail on or before the 28th Instant, for Masulipatam, Coringa, Vizagapatam and Gangam for Freight and Passage, to those Places, Enquire of Captain J L. Gorring, No. 14. Oilmonger Street on the back of the Armenian Street.

Madras, *April*, 22, 1807.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 23d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 10'CLOCK.
The Effects of a Gentleman deceased,
CONSISTING OF

WEARING Apparel, Furniture, A silver Watch, and Sundry other Articles.

TO BE SOLD ON COMMISSION,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A FEW Kegs of Large Cabbages.
A few do. of Sour Kroub,
A few do. of French Beans,
A few do. of Salt Provision.

Containing in each, 2 Bullocks,—2 Briskets,—1 Hump,—1 Tongue.

The above are in high preservation, and just landed from the Barello.

Fort St. George 21st April, 1807.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A Few Bottles of Velno's Vegetable Syrup.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

A Capital Grand Piano Forte,—A Ladies neat Blackwood Ward Robe, adapted for a Cabin,

AND

A Cabinet of Shells handsomely assorted.

For Sale.

AT G. UMPHERSTON'S
COACH MAKER'S YARD.

BLACK TOWN,

TWO Pair of very fine ACHEEN HORSES, on very reasonable terms on Account of the Owner having no further occasion for them.

Advertisement,

MRS. LEE, has the pleasure to acquaint the Ladies of the Settlement, that she has received on Commission, a box of black and white Lace, Mantles and cloaks, also Veils, &c. &c. which is now exposed for sale.

Fort St. George, 14th April 1807.
Old Court House Street.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT A GODOWN ON THE BEACH,
Near the Custom House
This day WEDNESDAY the 22d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT 4 O'CLOCK,
In the Afternoon,
AND
TO CONTINUE EVERY DAY,
AT THE SAME HOUR,
UNTIL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF
A QUANTITY
OF

DAMAGED RICE.

Terms of Sale expressed in Hand Bills.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM.
On SATURDAY, the 25th Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
The Property of the Estate of the late
MR. LUTWICH,
The following Articles.
AN INVOICE OF

HABERDASHERY.

A SMALL Assortment of Handsome wreathes and flowers, A case of cut Glass.

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

Twelve Dozen of Maxwell and Key's Claret, and Twelve Dozen of Maxwell and Key's Portwine.

The whole will be put up in Small Lots for the conveniency of Purchasers.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY J. BRANSON,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY the 25th Instant,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPING.

AN INVOICE

OF
KING'S CONFECTIONARY
Consisting of

JAMS, Jellies—preserves Marmalades—Brandy Fruit, Decanters of Comfits &c. &c. and Tart Fruit,

Two Cases of Mustard from Dickinson.

AND

Four Dozen and 11 Piece Bottles of Champaigne from G. BRIDGES and CO.

For Sale on Commission.

BY J. BRANSON,

JUST RECEIVED,

THE Principles and Practice of Naval and Military Courts Martial, with an Appendix, Illustrative of the Subject in 2 Volumes, by

J. M. ARTHUR, ESQ.

Late Secretary to Admiral Lord Viscount Hood, &c.

Price 5 Pagodas.

For Private Sale.

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

MADEIRA WINE, in Pipes—Claret, from the Houses of Walker and M'Clary, and from Urquhart and Robertson.

Brandy in Bottles, at 6 Pagodas per dozen.
Ditto per Gallon, at 1 Pagoda.
Gin, in large and small Cases.
Rum Shrub, in Pint Bottles.
Red Constancia, in Quart Bottles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.
On FRIDAY next, the 24th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

FIFTY Dozen Port Wine, and Thirty-six dozen Bell's Guernsey Claret.

ALSO

Bengal Salted Provision, just landed,—consisting of—Kegs of Rounds and Briskets—Beef in Tierces—Sides of Bacons & Hogg's Cheecks.

The above will be put up in small Lots.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.
On TUESDAY next, the 28th Instant,

ALL the uncleared lots of the firm of Messrs. Heefke, Faure and Co.

[illegible] BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr,
On FRIDAY next, the 24th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.

LOOKING GLASSES, in square Mahogany frame, 14 by 10, to 4 by 3 Inches,
Ditto ditto, oval ditto, 12 by 9, to 5 by 4 do.
Ditto ditto, square burnished gold ditto, 12 by 9, to 4 by 3 do.
Ditto ditto, oval ditto. 12 by 10, to 4 by 3 do.

TIN-WARE.

Dish Covers—Coffee Pots—Tea Kettles—Oval Pots—Stew Pans—Sauce Pans—Japaned Tumblers, &c.

CUTLERY and IRON-MONGERY.

Razors—Pen-knives—Pocket Knives—Woman's Scissars—Children's Knives—a few gross of Clasps and Staples—Files, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.
On FRIDAY next, the 24th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

MOCK JEWELLERY,

CONSISTING OF

BEAD NECKLACES—Broaches—Rings—Bracelets—Watch Keys—Bead Hooks—Earrings, &c. &c,

For Private Sale,

By FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.
Perfumery Consisting of

SMITH's Lavander, and Hungary Water—Honey ditto—Essence Marshall—Eau de leuce—Milk of Rose—Peppermint,—Aromatic Vengar,—Coat Plaster,—Nail Brushes,—Hair ditto. &c.

PLATED WARE.

Pillar Shades and Plated and Mahogany Stands.

HOSIERY.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hoses, Mitts, Gloves—half Cotton Hoses—Cotton Glove

CONFECTIONARY,

Decanter Carraways & Peppermint, Jars red & Black Current Jelly, Raspberry and Strawberry Jam.

OILMANS STORES.

Wallnut Ketchup, Fish Sauce, Queen Sauce, Mushroom Ketchup, French cappers, Sallad Oil, Vinegar French Olives, Mustard, cannisters pearl Barley, &c.

ALSO

Millinery, Silver Epaulet, long silk Sashes, Thread, Books, Stationary, and cutlery, viz, Pen Knives, razors in morocco cases, Scissars &c.

For Sale,

At FAURE and HEEFKE's. jun.

A MOST extensive assortment of Philosophical Instruments—consisting chiefly of

Large sized double barrel Air Pumps. with the most complete set of Aperatus, for the performance of all the known Experiments.

Large sized powerful Electrity Machines with improved Batterys, of 18 Jars, and a quantity of the ancient and lately invented Aparatus.

Galvanic Batterys with 6 inches Plate and Aperatus,

Galvanic Piles with 100 round zinc and copper Plates.

A large Chimical and Preumatic Aperatus with Iron Turneca, Prenuatic Trough, gashoolder, Glass and Wedgwood Retarts, and Receivers, Endiometers woolfs Aperatus,

[illegible]gants Lamps and stand, Mercury Trough, number of Glass Bells, and number of other Articles belonging to it.

Lanthorns Lenconal Microscope Aperatus,
Dalakeeo Madal Water Pumps and Engine,
Peppy's [illegible]rusing Machine,
Mahogany Bar, with chemical Substances,
Mahogany Magazine case of Mathematical Instruments,
Three feet Pentagrass all brass,

A new contrived Lead cystern, with leaden retarts, &c. for Aching on glass with fluar and spar,

A complete Planetarum, Tilluruem and cunaruem Thelos, the motions of all the Plaints by wheel work.

For Sale,

At FAURE and HEEFKE, junr.

A FEW pair of plain Steel mounted Pistols, rolan and bolt Locks, square best steel Barrell, with gold holes, chequered Stocks, &c. complete by Mortimer and Son,

THE COURIER

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1807.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. B. Roebuck—Mint Maſter.
Meſſrs. R. Sherſon, and George Strachey } Joint Aſſay Maſters,
Mr. J. Sutherland, Coroner of Madras.

Military Intelligence.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, March 24, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following Appointments ſhall take place.

Lieutenant Kirwan of the 10th regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of that regiment, vice Hawes deceaſed.

Lieutenant Waddell of the 21ſt regiment of Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at *Chittledroog*, vice Kirwan.

Lieutenant J. Nixon to be Adjutant of the 1ſt, and Lieutenant John Ewing to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant Richard Crewe to be Adjutant of the 1ſt Battalion of the 25th Regiment, from the 1ſt January laſt.

Lieutenant A. M'Laren of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Adjutant of the 2d Battalion of that Regiment.

Lieutenant Thomas Arthur to Superintend the Survey in *Travancore*, vice Ravenſhaw permitted to relinquiſh that ſituation.

Mr. Staff Surgeon Harris of the Travancore Subſidiary Force and Senior Surgeon John Duncan, to be Superintending Surgeons; the former in the Center Diviſion and the latter in the Ceded Diſtricts.

The rank of Mr. Harris and Duncan to be fixed as Superintending Surgeons, from the dates of the reſpective vacancies—without however their receiving any additional Salary on that account.

Mr. Surgeon Henry Wiſe to be Staff Surgeon to the Travancore Subſidiary Force, vice Harris, and Mr. Surgeon John Campbell to afford medical aid to the Cadet Company and to the Invalids in the Garriſon of *Cuddalore*, vice Duncan.

His Lordſhip in Council permits Captain Keaſberry of the 9th Regiment Nat. Infantry, to proceed to *Bengal* for the purpoſe of returning to *England* on the furlough already granted to him, and which in conſequenc of that Officer's ſubſequent detention on duty at this preſidency, will be conſidered to commence from the date of his embarkation in *Bengal*.

His Lordſhip in Council permits Captain John Wright of the 1ſt Battalion 21ſt Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea on ſick Certificate, and Mr. Garriſon Surgeon Pritchard of *Vellore*, to be abſent from his ſtation for two months.

His Lordſhip in Council in compliance with the requeſt of Mr. Surgeon Graves, is pleaſed to recal the Furlough granted to that Gentleman.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to direct that Meſſrs. Robert Nettle Croker, Charles Stewart, John Macleod, Donald M Andrew, James Kellie, and William Fleet Newlyne, be admitted as Aſſiſtant Surgeons on the Eſtabliſhment from the 12th Inſtant, agreeably to their Appointment by the Honorable Court of Directors.

The Governor in Council permits Captain Adam Brown of Invalids, to reſide and draw his pay at *Jaffnapatam*, on the Iſland of *Ceylon*.

April 1, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in council is pleaſed to publiſh for the information of the Army, the following extract of a general Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the public Department, dated 9th April 1806.

Para 115.—"On reconſideration of our ordes of the "25th July 1798. We are of opinion that the retiring "Pay thereby allowed to Chaplains is not adequate to "the length of Service required, and we have agreed to "the following alterations in the Regulations then eſtabliſhed, viz."

"That Chaplains after ſeven years reſidence in *India*, "be allowed to come to *Europe* on Furlough, and to receive the Pay of Major during ſuch Furlough."

"That Chaplains who come home for ill health, prior "to this period of Service, ſhall receive the pay of Captain only."

"That Chaplains having ſerved Ten years at a Military Station, and after eighteen years Service, altogether "(including three years for a Furlough) ſhall be allowed "to retire on the Pay of Major."

"That Chaplains having ſerved ten years in *India*, and "whoſe Conſtitutions will not admit of their continuing "on Service there for the period required to entitle them "to full pay ſhall be permitted to retire on the half Pay "of Major."

"That Chaplains whoſe conſtitutions will not admit "of their continuing in *India* for ſo long a period as ten "years ſhall be permitted to retire on the Half pay of "Captain provided they have ſerved ſerved ſeven in *India*."

"That no retiring Pay be granted to Chaplains who "have not ſerved ſeven years in *India*."

116. "In all inſtances of applications from Chaplains "to retire on Half Pay, the moſt ample certificates will "be required to prove that real inability from ill Health "to continue to ſerve in *India*, is the foundation of ſuch "applications, and further that in a pecuniary view the "ſituations of Chaplains applying to retire are ſuch as "to render the Half pay neceſſary to ſupport them in "this country in a decent and comfortable manner."

117. "The teſtimonials of good conduct required by "the 57th Paragraph of our Letter of the 25th July 1798, "are alſo indiſpenſable previous to our permitting any "Chaplain to retire from our Service on full or half Pay."

April 1, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to reſolve that, from the 1ſt of May next, all Officers of His Majeſty's and the Honorable Company's Service belonging to the Eſtabliſhment of Fort St. George, who may be employed on *Ceylon*, muſt depend upon that Government for the diſcharge of their monthly Pay and Allowances, of which no part but the ſubſiſtence will be admitted as a charge againſt this Preſidency.

In like manner, when Officers of the *Ceylon* Eſtabliſhment are employed under the Preſidency of *Fort St. Geo.* they will be entitled to receive at the Stations, where they may be doing duty, the full amount of the Pay and Allowances uſually granted to Officers of correſponding Ranks upon this Eſtabliſhment, and their Subſiſtence only will be charged to the Government of *Ceylon*.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to extend the Furlough granted to Captain W. Ireland Jones of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry in December laſt, to a period of Four Months from the date of of his departure from Fort St. George.

His Lordſhip in council permits Major Welſh of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to Sea on ſick certificate.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to transfer Subidar Mhodeen Saheb of the late Tanjore Provincial Battalion and Subidar Mootealloo Naik, late of the 1ſt Regiment of Native Fencibles, to the Non Effective Eſtabliſhment, and to penſion them on the full Pay of their Rank.

April 4, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for the information of the Army the following Extracts of a General Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors dated 30th July 1806.

Para. 633.—"Lieutenant Colonel Richard Howley "of your Eſtabliſhment, retired from the Company's "Service the 30th May 1806"

His Lordſhip in Council directs that the following Promotions ſhall take place.

Major Thomas Hayes to be Lieutenant Colonel, Captain John Gourlay (ſince Caſhiered) to be Major, Captain Lieutenant J. D. Brown to be Captain of a Company; Lieutenant W. M Burton to be Captain Lieutenant and Lieutenant Fireworker T. Paſke to be Lieutenant, in ſucceſſion to Howley retired: Date of Commiſſions 31ſt May 1806

Captain John Crofdill to be Major, Captain Lieutenant John Nixon to be Captain of a Company, and Lieute. W. Sharp to be Captain Lieutenant, in ſucceſſion to Gourlay Caſhiered; Date of Commiſſions the 5th of November 1806.

Captain Lieutenant William Kingſley, to be Captain of a Company, and Lieutenant G. W. Poignand, to be Captain Lieutenant, in ſucceſſion to Sinclair deceaſed; Date of Commiſſions 16th February 1807.

His Lordſhip in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following Appointments ſhall take place.

Captain Taylor, to be Commiſſary of Stores at *Gooty*, vice Crofdill promoted.

Captain Pearſe to be acting Commiſſary of Stores at *Trichinopoly*, vice Court removed.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Strange, Commanding the Garriſon of *Ryacottah*, to be abſent from that Station for Twenty days

His Lordſhip in Council permits Lieutenant Colonel Forbes of the 24th Regiment of Native Infantry, to proceed to *Europe* on Furlough for Three years.

His Lordſhip in Council permits Mr. Lacy Evans, Cadet of Infantry, to reſign the Service of the Honorable Company.

April 7, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having approved a Plan recommended by the Commander in Chief for Eſtabliſhing a Cavalry Depot at *Arcot*, where Young Officers and Recruits for the Cavalry ſhall be uniformly inſtructed in Horſemanſhip, and trained to the regulated ſyſtem of diſcipline, His Lordſhip has been pleaſed to appoint Captain A. Davidſon of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry to be "*Superintendent of the Cavalry Depot at Arcot*" and Serjeant King, from His Majeſty's 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons, to be Adjutant, and Riding Maſter to the Depot, from the 1ſt Inſtant.

The Commander in Chief is authorized and requeſted to iſſue the neceſſary orders regarding the number of Men and Horſes to be furniſhed from each Regiment of Cavalry, and to regulate the eſtabliſhment agreeably to the Plan which has been approved by the Government. The Horſe accoutrements to be ſent from each Regiment, will, from that date, be kept in repair by Captain Davidſon, by whom the regulated allowance on that account will be drawn, and not by the commanders of Regiments.

Captain Davidſon will draw the full Batta of Major while thus employed: and the Adjutant and Riding Maſter will receive the uſual Pay and Allowances of an Adjutant of Cavalry, in addition to the Fees for Inſtructing Officers and breaking their horſes, which the Government has ſanctioned, and which will be detailed by the Commander in Chief in the regulations for the Eſtabliſhment.

A Medical Officer will be appointed to the Depot—and two Trumpeters and two Farriers form a part of the permanent Eſtabliſhment.

The Inſpecting Officer of Cavalry, will conſider the Depot at *Arcot* as under his particular control: The Riding Houſe at that Station is allotted to the Inſtitution; the Inſpector of Cavalry making ſuch arrangements as he deems neceſſary for its occaſional uſe by the regiments at *Arcot*.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleaſed to promote Meſſrs. T. Greenhill and E. J Fatio Cadets of Cavalry to be Cornets from the 27th of June 1806.

April 10, 1807.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to reſolve that the Heirs of the Native Soldiers of this Eſtabliſhment, who may have fallen on Service on the Iſland of Ceylon ſhall be penſioned in the ſame manner and on the ſame principle, as the Heirs of thoſe who fell in the Expeditions againſt the Dutch Settlements to the Eaſtward.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) G. STRACHEY SEC. TO GOVT.

By order of the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters—Choultry Plain, April 6, 1807.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon R. N. Crocker is appointed to do duty under the Surgeon of his Majeſty's 12th Regiment.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Donald M'Andrew to do duty under the Garriſon Surgeon at *Vellore*.

Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon W. F. Newlyn to do duty with the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

The following Aſſiſtant Surgeons to do duty at the Preſidency General Hoſpital.

Meſſrs. Charles Stewart,
" John Macleod,
James Kelly.

April 11, 1807.

Lieutenant Colonel Durand of the 25th, and Captain Heath of the 7th Native Regiments, to be Members of the Off-reckoning committee, of which the Adjutant General is Preſident, in the room of Captain Keaſberry of the 9th Native Regiment, and Captain Pearſe of the 2d Battalion of Artillery.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, ADJ. GEN. OF THE ARMY.
[*Gov. Gaz.*

Yeſterday a report was current at Madras, that the Ruſſo-Pruſſian Forces, and the French, had been engaged during four days, and that the reſult of the ſeveral actions was that the French army was completely routed, and that ſince the laſt action Bonaparte had been miſſing, whether killed or fled was not known. The report further ſtates that the King of Pruſſia was killed. We know not whether Government have received any accounts of this nature, and we therefore give it only as a report, obſerving at the ſame time that the Guzzerat Bramins reſident at Madras, ſpeak with much confidence as to the truth of their ſtatements; and as the ſituation of Bonaparte was by the laſt overland Mail declared to be very critical, we are therefore, in great hopes that the ſcourge of Europe may have been removed, in the perſon of the French Emperor, and that Peace and good will amongſt men may be reſtored by the ſucceſs of the Magnanimous Alexander.

The ſhip Betſey lately arrived in the Roads, in charge of Mr. Roach, late Chief Mate of the ſame, when commanded by Captain Dundas, was taken on the Weſt Coaſt of Sumatra, Nov. 29, by a ſmall French Brig Privateer, called the Mechant, Captain Thomaſon—the Betſey had then been 14 days from Tappanooly her laſt Port; She was immediately diſpatched for the Mauritius in charge of 3 French Officers, 5 do. Seamen, a Coffree and two Boys. All her Laſcars, in number 39, remained on board. Mr. Roach, and her carpenter a European, were likewiſe left in the Ship, and frequently obſerved to the Laſcars that they could and ought to retake her: This, after allowing ſeveral favorable opportunities to paſs by, they effected on the 9th of Dec. between 10 and 11 at Night. The French Officer who had the watch aft was leaning over the quarter rail and nodding from fatigue, whilſt all the reſt were lying down on deck! or in the great cabin aſleep. The *Faringee* ſeacunny then at the Helm obſerving this, ſent a Laſcar to conjure the Syrang to ſeize this opportunity, and to ſhew a lighted match forward when he was ready: on ſeeing the ſignal he quitted the helm, and with a piece of fire-wood ſtruck the Officer leaning over the rail on the head: the Laſcars then proceeded to tie him hand and foot, and on his reſiſting with his feet, he was ſtruck by ſeveral of them with the fire-wood, with which they had all armed themſelves, and in conſequence of which blows he died next day. The French were all armed with long knives, by one of which the Syrang had his belly cut open. Mr. Roach, being ſuſpected by the Frenchmen; was at the commencement of the conteſt faſtened into his cabin, but on hearing a noiſe he broke through and went into the great cabin for arms. Here he ſaw 2 Frenchmen and the Coffree taking down the piſtols, but, in deſpair of ſucceſs, at his inſtance they laid down their arms: they reach'd Croe on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra Dec. 14th Bencoolen 14th Jan. and failed again from thence 17th Feb. for this Port.

It is worthy of remark that the Serang who was wounded has entirely recovered. The following judicious mode was purſued by Mr. Roach. He returned the inteſtines into their proper ſituation & bringing the edges of the wound cloſe together, kept them in that ſituation by pouring a quantity of warm wax over the part. This not only kept the divided parts in contact, but as it kept out the air, muſt thereby very materially have conduced to the healing of the wound by what Surgeons call the firſt intention.

The following account has been received from Ceylon

Hon'ble Eaſt India Company's Ship Earl Spencer ſailed from Plymouth on the 29th Auguſt 1806 in company with H. C. ſhip Sir Stephen Luſhington, H. M. ſtore ſhip Prevoyante and ſix or ſeven ſail of victuallers under convoy of H. M. ſhip Sampſon 64 guns, (bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sterling,) and Staunch gun brig.

On the 13th November ſhe arrived at Rio de Janeiro and ſailed from thence on the 19th of the ſame month.

On the 3d December ſhe arrived at Maldonado in Rio de la Plata where ſhe found Sir Home Popham's ſquadron, conſiſting of H. M. ſhips Diadem, Raiſonable, and Lancaſter, of 64 guns each, Diomede of 50, Meduſa, Leda and Earl Howe frigates, beſides a conſiderable number of tranſports and detained ſhips of different nations, making in all thirty or forty ſail.

The Britiſh troops, (about 2000 in number) took Buenos Ayres in July laſt, and kept it for five or ſix weeks, but the Spaniards, ſoon diſcovering our great inferiority in force, roſe upon the Engliſh and took General Bereſford and almoſt the whole of the army priſoners.—The 71ſt regiment is ſaid to have ſuffered conſiderably.

After this Sir Home Popham proceeded to Maldonado, a place ſituated on the North bank, and near the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, which ſurrendered after a ſhort reſiſtance.

On the 6th December Sir Home Popham ſtruck his Broad Pendant having been ſuperſeded by Rear Admiral Stirling, who immediately diſpatched the Staunch gun brig with a flag of truce to ſummon Monte Video to ſurrender.

On the 8th the Admiral ſhifted his flag on board the Diadem.

On the 9th the Brig returned, with an anſwer from the Governor of Monte Video expreſſing his determination to defend the place to the utmoſt of his power.

On the 11th we ſailed from Maldonado, in company with the H. C. ſhip Sir Stephen Luſhington, H. M. Store ſhip Prevoyante, and three or four victuallers and Merchantmen, for the Cape of Good Hope, under convoy of the Sampſon.

When we were ſtanding out of the harbour, we ſpoke the Pheaſant ſloop of war from England, which veſſel parted near the Line, from a Fleet of tranſports under convoy of H. M. ſhip Ardent, having on board a reinforcement of Four Regiments under the command of General Sir S. Achmuty, to be followed by five more under General Crawfurd. Rear Admiral Stirling only waited the arrival of theſe troops to make another attempt on Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and very little doubt was entertained of their ſucceſs. She arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th January 1807.

On the 18th General Sir David Baird, having left the Government of the Colony in the hands of the Hon'ble M. General Grey, Lieutenant Governor, (who came from England in the Sampſon) embarked on board the Paragon tranſport, and immediately got under weigh for England.

She left the Cape in company with the Luſhington, on the 24th January—at which time there was not a ſingle ſhip of War there of any deſcription, excepting the Prevoyante Store Ship.

A Brig, commanded by Captain Brown, had arrived at the Cape, before ſhe ſailed, in 42 days from Ceylon with deſpatches, for Government.

On the 28th January she ſpoke the country ſhip Udny, for Bengal, which ſhip left the Cape three days before them—ſhe parted company on the 3d Feb.

On the 2d April ſhe made the Iſland of Ceylon, and at the ſame time fell in with His Majeſty's Ships Bombay and Wilhelmina.

On the 4th April, fell in with the H. C. Ship Northumberland from Bombay for England.—She left Bombay a fortight ago.

We were ſorry to announce in our laſt the loſs of the ſhip *Helen*, Captain Allen, which was entirely deſtroyed by fire, on the 17th ultimo, while in the Heringotta. The particulars of this accident we now lay before our readers.

On the 13th of March, the *Helen*, commanded by Captain Allen, having received on board a cargo of rice, and being in every reſpect fit for ſea, unmoored, weighed and proceeded down the river about eight miles, when ſhe came to for the night. On the 14th, at day light, dropped down the ebb as far as Deer Point. On the 15th, freſh breezes from the Southward. As a leak which had appeared two days before, now conſiderably increaſed, it was judged proper to remain off Deer Point, in hope of the leak taking up, which, from the circumſtance of her having made no water till ſhe had received on board the laſt of her cargo, was ſuppoſed to be near the water's edge.

On the 16th freſh breezes as yeſterday. The leak having now increaſed to 9 inches an hour, Captain Allen thought it neceſſary to take the ſentiments of his officers, who were unanimouſly of opinion, as the leak was increaſing, that it was neceſſary to return to the creek there, by taking out a few hundred bags of rice, to lighten the ſhip ſo as to reach the leak.—Weighed accordingly, with the firſt of the flood, and at 5 P. M. anchored off the mouth of the creek, whence Mr. Merriman, the chief officer, was immediately diſpatched to Mr. Munro, at Joynagur, for empty boats to lighten the ſhip, and for a few workmen to caulk the upper works.

On the 17th, winds and weather as during the preceding days. The ſhip ſtill making 9 inches water an hour—People preparing to take out the cargo as ſoon as the boats from Joynagur ſhould arrive. At 40 minutes paſt 7 P. M. while the people were at ſupper, the Seacunny of the watch gave the alarm of fire to the ſecond officer on deck, from obſerving the ſmoke coming up the after hatch. The alarm was inſtantly communicated to Captain Allen, who on going below with his ſecond and third officers, ſaw the ſmoke ruſhing from the hatch of the gun-room, unlaying which they perceived the ſhip to be on fire abaft. The ſmoke iſſuing from the gun-room, the hatch was replaced in the hope of extinguiſhing or ſmothering the fire, and alſo to prevent its communicating to the Great cabin.

In the mean time, a boat was diſpatched to the *Argo*, Captain Barclay lying at no great diſtance from the *Helen*, to give notice of their ſituation and to call aſſiſtance. Captain Barclay immediately attended with his officers and people. The gun room was now perceived to be in a blaze. Every exertion was directed to this point, and after an arduous and moſt fatiguing perſeverance of two hours, the fire in the gun room was got under. Unluckily the fire had communicated itſelf to the dunnage in the wings, and in about an hour afterwards broke out with ſuch violence as rendered vain every attempt to reſtrain it. The extenſion of the flames made it impoſſible to remain below, and the deck ſoon became heated to ſuch a degree as to compel the people to quit the ſhip. The Captain, his officers, and ſhip's company, about 3 A. M. went into the boat alongſide, and anchored about a cable's length from the ſhip. In the ſpace of ½ an hour the hull was in a flame as far as the fore-maſt. At day light ſhe had burnt down to the lower deck, and being adrift, went on ſhore at 8 o'clock in the morning. At noon ſhe had burnt down to low water mark, without a poſſibility of ſaving any part of her wreck or cargo.

ARCOT RACES.

First Day,—Monday, April 6, 1807.

A Purse of 300 Pagodas for all Horses, the best of two Mile Heats, Weight for Age.

Owners.	Colour of the Horses.	Names of the Horses.	Age.	Weights. Stone	lb.	Colours of the Rider.	Heats.
Colonel Gillespie's	C. A. H.	Achilles,	6	8	9	Pink and White,	4 drawn
Captain Miller's	G. A. H.	Looney Mac Twolter,	5	8	2	Red and White Stripe,	5 dist.
Major Campbell's	B. A. H	Sir Peter,	5	8	2	Blue and yellow,	dist.
Captain Turner's	A. H.	Tulip,	Agd.	9		stirrup broke:riderfell,	dist.
Captain Stanley's	B. A. H.	Doubtful,	Agd	8	11	Sky Blue, Jacket & cap,	2 2
Captain Bean's	G. A. H.	Pilgrim,	6	8	9	Blue and yellow,	3 3
A. B. Kennah, Esq.	C. A. H.	Paddy O'Rafferty,	6	8	2	White Jacket,	1 1

First heat won by Paddy O'Rafferty, hard pushed by Doubtful: pretty and close running the second heat between Paddy O'Rafferty and Doubtful, in which the latter well sustained his name; even betting—won by half a neck by Doubtful.

SAME DAY.

A Purse of 250 Pagodas for Country Horse, the best of One and Half Mile heats, weight for age.

Major Campbell's	C. M.	Highland Lassie,	6	7	7	Blue and Yellow,	3 [broke down.
Colonel Gillespie's	G. H.	Iron Sides,					1 1
Captain Bean's	B. H.	Hue and Cry,	3			White and Pink,	2 2
Captain Lecky's	C. H.	Drunkard,	5				4 3
Mr. Saunders's	G. H.	Old Soldier,	Agd.			White,	drawn

First and Second Heat won by Ironsides, hard pressed by Hue and Cry; Hue and Cry the favorite the Second Heat; more betts lost on the second Heat. than any during the Races.

Second Day,—Wednesday, April 8, 1807.

A Purse of 250 Pagodas for all Horses carrying Weight for Age, the best of two Mile Heats; 3 Years old a Feather, 4 Yearsold 7 stone 7 lb.; 5 years old 8 stone 2 lb.; 6 years old, 8 stone 9 lb. Aged 9 stone.

Mr. Rainsford's	B. A. H.	Pine Apple,	6	8	9	Blue and Yellow,	2 3
Mr. Kennah's	G. A. H.	Paddy O'Rafferty,	6	8	9		3 2
Captain Shower's	B. A. H.	Doubtful,	Agd.	9			1 1

First Heat won by Doubtful, the Second Heat allowed by the oldest men on the Turf to have been one of the best contested witnessed for many years—Pine Apple the favorite; 3 to 1 on Pine Apple; won by Doubtful by half a nostril, hard pushed by Pine Apple, and Paddy O'Rafferty from the Distance Post.

Third Day,—Saturday, April 11, 1807.

A Hunters Plate of 300 Pagodas for all Horses, set at 10 stone and carrying Weight for Age, four miles across the Country, in which there will be a Wall, a Drain, and a single Ditch front and back. 4 years old 10 stone, 5 years old 10 stone 7lb. 6 years old 11 stone, Aged 11 stone 4 lb.

Same Day a Purse of 250 Pagodas for all Horses carrying Weight for Age, the best of 2 Mile Heats; 3 years old, a Feather; 4 years old 7 stone 7 lb. 5 years old 8 stone 2 lb. 6 years old 8 stone 9 lb. Aged 9 stone.

Colonel Gillespie's	B. H.	Timon,	Agd.	11	4	Pink and White,	2
Mr. Kennedy's	G. M.	Diana,	Agd.	11	4	Scarlet and black Cap,	distanced
Mr. Rolleston's	B. A. H.	Plenipo,	6	11		White,	3
Captain Miller's	G. A. H.	Capper,	Agd.	11	4	Scarlet and black Cap,	1

This Race afforded wonderful amusement to the Amateurs of the Turf, and the Sons of Diana did honor to their Goddess. Plenipo, the leading horse for three miles and a half, Diana pressing him for the first two miles and a half, unfortunately Plenipo's rider broke his stirrup leather the first heat, (nine foot and a half drain) but rose with never dying honor to renew the Race—when Capper although nearly a distance at the last mile by dint of blood, bone, bottom, and fortune won by 8 lengths.

RIDERS:—Timon, Colonel Gillespie—Capper, Mr. Ewin—Diana, Mr. Kennedy—Plenipo, Mr. Rolleston, distanced.

SAME DAY.

A Purse of 50 Pagodas for Ponies not exceeding 13 Hands, Catch Weight, the best of One Mile Heats, 3lb. allowed to Mares and Geldings, and the winner of a Plate to carry 5lb. extra.

Mr. Saunders's		Cherry Bounce					2 2
Mr. A. B. Kennah's		Please the Ladies,	-	-	-	- -	drawn
Mr. Thomas Harding's	G. P.	Never fear,					drawn
Mr. Kennedy's	C. P.	Jack,					1 1

SAME DAY.

PANDORA SWEEPSTAKES.

Captain Doveton's	Grey Arab,	Ear Ache,	1 heat.
Mr. Sullivan's	Ditto	Heart Ache,	2 do.
Mr. Tymon's	Ditto	Head Ache,	3 do.
Mr. Money's	Bay Arab,	Tooth Ache,	4 do.

The attention of a brilliant assemblage of Spectators was arrested by the appearance of four Gentlemen dressed in a style suitable to the importance of the occasion. It was appropriately termed the Pandora Sweepstakes. The riders were Captain Doveton, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. F. Tymon and Mr. Septimus Money,—(tho' last not least—) close running until within thirty yards of the distance Post. Head Ache bolted at starting, but recovered himself through the extraordinary Jockeyship of his rider Mr. Tymon, Tooth Ache evidently lay by, but finding that his adversaries had too much the start of him, struck across the course to the winning Post, but was out manœuvred for the race had been decided five minutes before in favor of Ear Ache, who had beat Heart Ache by half a nose.

Mr. Septimus Money brought in Tooth Ache however in a cool collected manner.

Bets were high at starting two to one on Tooth Ache against the field, and four to two in favor of Mr. Tymon falling off, but the knowing ones were taken in.

The Public were disappointed for no accident occurred; no small degree of alarm prevailed for the safety of the Riders occasioned by the severe flogging, and jostling that commenced from the distance Post to the winning Post.

The Portuguese Brig Legeiro, arrived in the Roads yesterday morning from Lisbon, which she left in October and last from Rio de Janeiro the 10th January—no intelligence of importance from Europe by this opportunity has been received. The Captain however mentions that he saw 19 sail of English vessels, standing into the River Plate. This was doubtless, the Expedition under General Sir S. Achmuty, destined for Buenos Ayres.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

By His Excellency Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Commander in Chief &c. &c

Captain Christopher Cole, of H M. ship Culloden, to command H. M. ship Salsette, on her being received into H. M. service.

First Lieutenant Mr. John Gilmour.

Second Lieut. Mr. William Embury Edwards.

Third Lieut Mr. Alexander Fran, Elphinstone.

Master, Mr John Milne.

Purser, Robert John Smith.

Surgeon, Thomas Dods.

Captain Fleetwood Pellow, from the Terpsichore to Command His Majesty's ship Psyche, vice Captain William Wooldridge, invalided.

Capt. Wm. Warden, promoted from the Rattlesnake Sloop to command the Sir Francis Drake as Post Captain.

Captain Clement Sneyd, Governor of the Naval Hospital Madras to Command the Rattlesnake.

Lieutenant the Hon. Henry Dawson, from H. M. ship Wilhelmina, to be Governor of Madras Hospital, with the rank of commander in H. M. navy.

Mr. John Fowler of the Culloden to be Lieutenant of H. M. ship Phæton.

Mr. John Marshall of H. M. ship Culloden to be Lieutenant of H. M. ship Russell.

Mr James Anderson of H. M. ship Phæton to be Lt. in H. M. ship Sceptre.

Mr. William Fitzgibbon of H. M ship Culloden to be Lieut. of H. M. ship Dedaigneuse.

Mr. Samuel Bobb, of H M ship Culloden promoted to be Lieut in H. M. ship Russel.

Mr. Arthur Davies, of H. M. ship Culloden promoted to be Lieut. in H. M ship Russel.

Sir Miguel de Limà de Souza, appointed to act as H. M. Naval Officer at Bombay, vice J Halliday Esq resigned.

Mr. John Lane, Purser of H. M. ship Terpsichore to be Purser of H. M. ship Russel, vice Armstrong, deceased.

Mr. Charles Claw, Clerk of H M. ship Sceptre to be Purser of H. M. ship Dedaigneuse, vice Beckett deceased.

Mr. Charles Pettman Clerk of H. M. ship Albion to be Purser of H. M. ship Terpsichore.

Lieutenant William Kempthorne, of H. M. ship Culloden, appointed to Command H. M. Brig Diana, purchased into the Royal Navy.

Mr. Geo. Alfred Topper, of H. M. ship Culloden to be Lieut. vice Kempthorne.

At a Court Martial held on board His Majesty's Ship CULLODEN, in Bombay Harbour, Friday the 27th day of March, 1807.

PRESENT.

Joseph Bingham, Esq. Captain of H. M. ship Sceptre.

CAPT. JOHN WOOD, CAPT. C. COLE,
CAPT. G. N. HARDINGE, CAPT. A. MAITLAND.

The Court pursuant to an order from SIR EDWARD PELLEW, Baronet, Rear Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, bearing date on the 24th instant, and addressed to Joseph Bingham, Esq. Captain of H. M. ship Sceptre, proceeded to enquire into the conduct of Captain William Beauchamp Proctor, of His Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, while in pursuance of an Enemy's frigate off the Isle of France, on the 19th and 20th November last, and to try him upon the charges therein mentioned, transmitting the letter of Captain William Beauchamp Proctor, requesting the Court Martial dated the 22d instant, together with one from him under date of the 24th of November last, detailing the proceeding of His Majesty's ship Dedaigneuse, on the occasion before stated.

And having heard the evidence of the Officers and others of H. M. ship Dedaigneuse, who were called before the Court in substantiation of the charges preferred against him and having heard the Prisoner's defence and having very maturely and deliberately considered the same with every possible attention, they are of opinion that the charges therein stated are not proved, and that from the testimony of the Evidences who had been examined before the Court the conduct of Captain William Beauchamp Proctor, appears to have been marked by the greatest *activity*, *zeal* and *anxiety* for his Majesty's Service, and that the manœuvres of the Dedaigneuse while in presence of the Enemy, were directed with judgment and skill very honorable to the conduct of Capt. William Beauchamp Proctor.

The Court do further consider that the escape of the Enemy's Ship entirely resulted from the bad sailing of His Majesty's Ship Dedaigneuse and that no blame whatever is to be attached to Captain Willm. Beauchamp Proctor on that occasion.

The Court do therefore honorably acquit Captain William Beauchamp Proctor of the charges preferred against him and he is hereby honorably acquitted of the same accordingly.

Given under our hands on board His Majesty's Ship Culloden Bombay Harbour this 27th day of March 1807.

Signed,
JOSEPH BINGHAM,
JOHN WOOD,
CHRISTOPHER COLE,
G. N. HARDINGE,
ANTHONY MAITLAND,
EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER,
JUDGE ADVOCATE.

The Sentence having been read in the Court by the Judge Advocate, Captain Bingham the President returned Captain Beauchamp Proctor his Sword with the following address.

Captain Beauchamp Proctor, I have the highest satisfaction in restoring to you a Sword which I am confident you will ever wear with honor to yourself and with credit to your Country—may you long live to enjoy it.

Subscriptions to the New Native Poor Fund, continued.

	P.	F.	C.
Brought forward	8,656	27	39
William Hart, Esq.	30	0	0
R. C. Sherwood, Esq.	20	0	0
F. I. Collis, Esq.	20	0	0

(To be Continued.)

SUBSCRIPTIONS AT CALCUTTA,

Continued from our Paper of the 8th Instant.

P. Speke, Esq.	500
R. Downie, for a Friend,	1,000
Thomas Graham, Esq.	300
R. W. Cox, Esq.	300
C. Buller, Esq.	200
J. Adam, Esq.	200
S. Middleton, Esq.	100
John Taylor, Esq.	300
H. Colebroke, Esq.	300
J. H. Harrington, Esq.	300
Miss Harrington,	100
G Dowdeswell, Esq.	200
Richard Parry, Esq.	300
W. Scott, Esq.	200
H. P. Forster Esq.	150
J. W. Sherer, Esq.	200
John Egerton Esq.	200
J. P. Larkins, Esq.	200
H. Stone, Esq.	200
George Davidson, Esq.	150
Alexander Russel, Esq.	200
James Hare, Esq.	200
John Shoolbred, Esq.	200
J. Fleming, Esq.	300
W. Ross Munro, Esq.	300
T. Phillips, Esq.	100
Walter Ogilvy, Esq.	100
C. Cornish, Esq.	100
W. Hunter, Esq.	100
James M'Taggart, Subscribed at Madras before the Address was received at Calcutta,	Pags. 100
Robert Lawson, Esq.	300
Lieut. Col. Worsley,	200
William Wilson, Esq.	200
Samuel Blackburn, Esq.	200
H. C. Gilmore, Esq.	200
H. C. Gilmore, for James Fulton, Esq.	200
M. G. Prendergast, Esq.	200
A. Mactier, Esq.	200
Gabl. Vrignon, Esq.	400
D. M'Nabb, Esq.	200
R. Downie, for Thomas Pattle, Esq.	400
Shaik Gullum Hussen,	500
M Lumsden, Esq.	100
J. Sarkies, and Co.	1,000
N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.	300
W. C. Blacquiere, Esq.	150
Tulloh and Co.	500
Philip Dacruz, Esq.	100
Smith and Torry,	100
John Blythe, Esq.	200
J. Shore, Esq.	200
Major General W. Dowdeswell,	200
Capt. H. Imlack,	100
Lieut. Col. R. H. Colebrooke,	100
Robert Smith, Esq.	300
Edward Strettell, Esq.	100
N. Forsyth, Esq.	100
Major General Edward Clark,	500
Nemychurn Mullick,	1,600
Ramdulooll Day,	500

Calcutta, April 4, 1807.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Major Blacker,—Captain D, Foulis,—1st Regiment N. C.—Lieutenant J. Riddell, Military Institution.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.
March, 20, 1807.

Mr John Addison, collector of Government customs at Moorshedabad.

Mr. William Carmichael Smyth, Assistant to the commercial residente at Rungpore.

General Orders by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM,—March, 28, 1807.

Lieutenant J. Nº Jackson, of the 23d Native Regiment, is permitted to proceed to Sea for benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months, from the 1st of April next.

Lieutenant John Delamain, of the 2d Battalion of the 19th Native Infantry, is permitted to make a voyage to sea for the benefit of his health and to be absent on that account for four months, from this date.

Lieutenant Colonel R. Mabert of the 27th Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months, from the 1st of April next.

R. PARRY, *Sec. to Govt.*

(Continued after Poetry.)

OTIUM DIVORSQUE.

When jolly Jack afar is bound
Some hundred leagues from British ground,
His course rude Boreas stopping;
He looks askew at low'ring skies,
Thinks of his Sally's sparkling eyes,
And longs for ease and Wapping.

In London, Negro Beggars pine
For ease, in huts beneath the line,
Remote from Beadles' sturdy;
The poor Savoyard, doom'd to roam
In search of halfpence, sighs for home,
And spins his Hurdy Gurdy.

Ease loves to live with Shepherd swains,
Nor in the lowly Cot disdains
To share an humble dinner—
But would not for a Turtle-treat,
Sit with a Miser or a Cheat,
Or canker'd Party-Sinner.

Care's an obtrusive craz'd Physician
Who visits folks of high condition,
And doses them with bitters;
Claps causticks on the fest'rest sores,
And won't be turn'd from great mens' doors
By Footmen or Beef-eaters.
Some, to avoid this frantic pest
Sail to the North, South, East, or West—
Alas! Care travels brisker;
Light as a Squirrel he can skip
On board an eighty-four gun ship,
And tweak an Admiral's whisker!
The Lamp of Life is soon burnt out,
Then who'd for riches make a rout,
Except a doating Blockhead;—
When Charon takes'em both on board,
Of equal worth's the Miser's hoard,
And Poet's empty pocket.

THE WORLD, AS IT IS.

'Tis the very best world we live in
To lend, and to spend, and to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own,
The very worst world that ever was known.

(Continued from third Page.)

A remarkable, though not a very pleasing proof, of the extension of the retail commerce of Calcutta, is forced upon public notice, by the demolition of the late Theatre, in order that it may give room for a Bazar or a groupe of shops, intended principally for the sale of European Goods. The progress of demolition is already far advanced: the Theatre is completely unroofed, its walls are quickly levelling with the ground, in a few short weeks, this spot, once consecrated to the purposes of instruction, of rational and elegant amusement will be formally made over to the Native retailers of boots and grid-irons, pomatum and stew-pans, and all the farrago of a Calcutta Bazar! What a field is here opened to reflection? Here the Moralist might aptly expatiate on the triumphs of Time, on the instability and vicissitudes of all that is the work of Man. Here, thirty years ago, short thirty years, nay, not so long, this field, covered with jungle and noxious weeds, was redeemed from its barbarism; and, under the munificence and taste of a British Settlement, adorned with a Theatre, whose scenes were animated by the genius of a Messink and a Rundell; whose walls were wont to re-echo the plaudits of a Hastings and a Jones. That Theatre, once the favourite seat of Melpomene, the pride of our Capital, and which in its foundation fondly anticipated the duration of ages, is now prostrate, fallen, fallen before the tyranny of a base and ignominious traffic.

The late Calcutta Theatre, which in point of situation was the most easterly of any ever erected under European patronage, has been short in its duration beyond all calculation; and, to those who contend that the Empire of Science and the fine Arts are gradually travelling from East to West, it's fate may be assumed as a fact strongly in favour of their theory.

A thunder storm, remarkable as the most violent, remembered for some years past, occurred at the Presidency last Wednesday morning. It began between four and five o'clock—its duration did not extend beyond thirty five minutes, during which time, unusually vivid and wide spreading coruscations of lightning, followed instantaneously, by loud peals of thunder, were repeated in quick succession. From the evident proximity of the electrical clouds, and the violence of the explosions, much alarm was excited for the probable consequences of the storm. Fortunately no material accident occurred. Two houses in the centre of the town received each an electrical discharge, though with little damage to either. The ship Hunter, at that time in the dock of Messrs. John Gilmore and Co. was also struck with the lightning, by which her main and top-gallant masts were slightly injured.

During the Thunderstorm on Wednesday morning, the ruins of the Theatre are said to have been struck by the lightning. This incident has supplied a Correspondent of the Mirror with a happy poetical thought, which he has promised to enlarge and to embody, and which may probably appear in some future number of this paper. Our Correspondent supposes the angry Shade of Rundell to visit the Ruins, in the storm, and to express his anger at the work of desolation, by a discharge of celestial fire. *Asiatic Mir.*

On Saturday evening, a fire broke out in a straw hut, near the Saum Bazar Bridge, which raged for a short time with violence, destroying nearly an hundred huts before it could be got under. There was fortunately but little wind at the time of the accident, otherwise the damage would probably have been far more considerable. A few natives distinguished themselves on this occasion by their exertions and good management. Adverting to the probable course of the spreading mischief, they judiciously wetted the choppers and matting of a number of huts that lay directly in its tract so that, upon the fire approaching these materials, thus drenched with water and rendered fire proof, was immediately stopped.

This alarming accident was occasioned by the oil in a Confectioner's earthen pot being heated to such a degree as to take fire, which suddenly boiling over, spread the flame to the parched mats bamboos, and other combustibles composing the hut whence the conflagration was communicated to those adjoining.

On Friday, arrived off Calcutta, the American ship Endeavor, Captain Thomas Downing, from Baltimore, on the 4th November.

This vessel does not afford us any particular news; she touched no where during the passage, and spoke nothing to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Two French line of battle ships, which had formed a part of *Jerome Bonaparte's* squadron, and which took refuge in Chesapeak, after being dismasted in August last, still remained there, at the time of the departure of the Endeavour from thence, the beginning of November; and as two British ships of the line, and several frigates were cruizing off the bay, it was not likely that the Frenchmen would have the temerity to venture putting to sea.

The differences between Great Britain and the United States, were in a favorable train of reciprocal adjustment.

The prohibition of certain articles of British manufacture which had been proposed to take place in November, it was supposed would not be carried into effect.

On Tuesday, arrived at Diamond harbour the Resource, Captain Barker; Admiral Aplin, Captain Wilson; and Gilwell, Captain Bean; the two former from Madras the 24th ultimo; the latter from Tranquebar the 23d of last month.

Passenger per Gilwell:—Lieut. Webb, H. M. 24th Regt of light Dragoons.

Captain John Palmer, of the 9th regt. Madras N. I. came passenger on the Resource.

The Ganges, Capt. Thompson, arrived off Calcutta on Wednesday, from Madras the 24th ultimo.

The Cartier, Capt. Macfie, has returned to this river from Madras, the 24th ultimo.

The Danish brig Governor Bie, Capt. Jahnsen proceeded down the river on Wednesday, bound to the Isle of France; touching at Tranquebar:—Several French naval officers and some seamen, prisoners of war, have embarked on the Governor Bie, to return to Mauritius.

The H. C. extra ships Lord Eldon, captain Young, and Fortune, capt. Moore, were dispatched from Saugor on 1st instant, for Europe direct. *Ind. Gaz.*

Bombay,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 28th 1807.

BY MAJOR GENERAL JONES.

Major Archibald Spens, of the 4th Regiment, is removed to the 1st Battalion, and Major James Greenly, of the same Corps to the 2d Battalion.

31st March 1807.

BY GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel Keith, to the Command of the Southern Division of Guzerat from the 16th of January last.

3d April 1807.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant John Snodgrass, of the 1st battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry an assistant in the office of the Military Auditor General, vice Hough appointed Deputy Auditor General

ROBERT GORDON, *Adj. Gen.*

Situated as we are, at such a remote distance from the scene of European politics, and its hostile operations, we are compelled in some instances, to substitute probable conjecture. instead of ascertained facts, for the usual sources of continental intelligence are all now so completely in the power of the enemy, that they can consequently give what colour they please to the various events of the campaign. It is, therefore, to be expected, until this influence shall be partially removed, that the affairs of Prussia and her allies, will be represented far more desperate than they really are, and it is a well known fact, that Bonaparte, as well as many of his revolutionary predecessors, have owed much of their success to the industry and dexterity in fabricating and disseminating false intelligence. Many a country has been held in subjection in consequence of an opinion instilled into the minds of the inhabitants, that the cause for which they were disposed to contend was hopeless. Although Bonaparte is certainly no friend to the press, yet he is not insensible to the advantages to be derived from employing it—He has at present, all the French Dutch and German Gazettes under his controul, and of course, will only suffer such circumstances to transpire through them, the knowledge of which may promote the great objects he is supposed to have in view.

In the event of a junction of the Russian and Prussian armies, and their being enabled to make head against Bonaparte, an admirable opportunity will present itself for rescuing Holland from Corsican yoke. The number of regular troops in that country is very small at present; indeed, it is doubtful whether there is a single regiment on the left bank of the Yssel. The national guards, who have supplied the place of the troops which have been sent against Hanover, Westphalia and the Bremen territory, are almost to a man disaffected towards the government which has been imposed upon their country. Here are materials and opportunity for restoring Holland, which we have reason to believe have not escaped the attention of the British cabinet. A very considerable force, daily increasing is at present assembled on the English coast, which is capable of being embarked and collected into one fleet in the course of a very few days. It consists, we understand, of the 13th dragoons, two regiments of German cavalry, 6th Foot, two battalions; 7th ditto, ditto; 8th ditto, ditto; 13th ditto; 14th ditto, 1st battalions; 26th; 79th; 7th German Legion; and 8th ditto.

Besides, we hear that the German Artillery, two battalions of the 1st Foot, or Scottish Royals, the 4th Foot, two battalions of the 27th, or Inniskillings, Lord Moira's Regiment, and the German Rifle battalions of the 60th Regiment, are all under orders for service.

On Monday last anchored in the harbour his Majesty's ship La Belione, captain Bastard, from Point de Galle, after a very short passage, for the season of the year, having been only twenty one days from that port—the Bombay homeward bound ships had arrived off Point de Galle on the 15th ultimo, at which period, neither the Madras or Bengal ships had made their appearance. the Madras ships were, however, hourly expected, as they had sailed from Madras on the 7th of March, the arrival of the Bengal fleet was more uncertain, as they did not leave Saugor until the 25th of February, at which season of the year, light winds and calms may be expected in the Bay of Bengal, which will most likely render their passage to the port of rendezvous rather tedious.

On the same day anchored in the harbour the ship Jehangeer, captain Thomas Howell, from Calcutta,—the Jehangeer left the pilot on the 1st of March, and off Anjengo fell in with, and spoke the ship Castle of Good Hope on the 18th of March from Bombay, all well. [*Bom. Gaz.*

Ceylon.

Head Quarters—Mount Lavinia 6th April 1807.

GENERAL ORDERS,

Lieutenant General Maitland publishes to the Army on Ceylon the following promotions which His Majesty has been graciously Pleased to make.

The Right Hon'ble Major General Maitland to be Lieutenant General in His Majesty's Army Serving on Ceylon and to be on the Staff of the Island in that Rank, Date of commission to be hereafter Settled.

Colonel Charles Baillie to be Brigadier General in His Majesty Army serving on Ceylon and to be on the Staff of the Island in that rank. Date of commission to be hereafter Settled.

(Sined) H. Q. BROWNRIGG.
Dep. Adj. Gen.

7th April 1807.

The Men of His Majesty's and Ceylon Regiment lately inspected by Brigadier General Baillie and deemed unfit for His Majesty's service, are to be immediately discharged, receiving their subsistence to the 30th instant.

The Deputy Quarter Master General will transmit a Route for the March of these Men to Manar; where they are to receive on Embarkation for the Coast, the gratuity hitherto granted of One Star Pagoda each.

(Signed) H. Q. BROWNRIGG.
Dep. Adj. Gen.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE,—NOV. 8.

50th Regiment of Foot.—Major Charles Napier, from the Cape Regiment, to be Major, *vice* Lyster who exchanges.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,—NOV. 5.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major W. Millar to be Lieutenant Colonel *vice* Du Vernet deceased.

Captain Thomas Charlton to be Major, *vice* Millar.

NOVEMBER

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Captain John Handfield to be Major of Brigade, *vice* Rowley promoted.

Sir John Anstruther, Baronet, late chief justice of Bengal, has taken the elegant town Mansion in Berkeley Square, formerly occupied by Elphi Bey, and the property of Mr. and Lady Anne Barnard.

Gloucester House is to be entirely modernized. So many tasteful and fashionable alterations are making that it is expected the expence will amount to several thousand pounds.

Lord and Lady Hawkesbury left their House in St. James's Square, last week, for the first time to reside since his Lordship's appointment as warden of the cinque ports, to Walmer Castle, which has been much beautified for their reception.

When WYCHERLEY, the Poet, who, in his old days, had married a young wife, called her in his last moments to his bed-side, and entreated her, with his dying breath, "never again to marry an old man;"—" my dear husband," said she," you might have spared yourself the trouble of injunction."

A singular coincidence of names appears in a marriage lately solemnized at a town in Shropshire, between Mr. *Frost* and Miss *Snow*. *Hail wedded love!!*

Mr. COOKE was so *overcome* with the beauty and spirit of *Lady Anne*, as he played the part of *Richard* at the Liverpool Theatre, that in recovering himself from his kneeling posture, he made a false step and lost his equilibrium. We are sorry to add, that *Richard was not himself again*, and Mr. Archer was obliged to finish the character.

Madame Catalani, who has been so highly famed at Paris during the last Summer, is engaged to succeed Madame Grassini at the Opera house.

The Duke of Cumberland has resumed the command of the Hampshire district, and fixes his head Quarters at Winchester.

Major Campbell is appointed Military Inspector of the General hospital, Isle of Wight.

Sir Hew Dalrymple, who lately commanded the Northern District, is now with his Aids-de-camp, Secretary, and other Staff, going to Gibraltar as Lieut. Governor.

The apartments of the Royal Hospital, Dublin are fitting up in a highly fashionable style, for the accommodation of Lord Harrington, commander of the forces.

Nothing further has transpired relative to a recent *faux paux* in high life. The gallant Lothario is Colonel El——s, and the injured Gentleman is Sir J. B——ve.

In France, all the prisoners that are tried on the *crown side* are sure to be *acquitted*.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday, the 6th instant, at Vizagapatam, Henry Taylor, Esq to Miss Anna Maria Corbett, the daughter of Vincentio Corbett, Esq.

DEATH,—On Friday morning, Gavin Trotter, Esq. Surgeon on this Establishment.

BENGAL,

MARRIAGE.—On the 29th of March, Mr. William Gook to Mrs. Tydd,

BIRTH.—On the 5th of April, Mrs. Smith, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 4th April, Mr. William Grant, of the ship Betsey,

On the 25th March, Lieut. Charles Bartholomew, of the 19th Native Regiment.

On Thursday the 26th March, at Sicrora, Mrs Amelia, Woollett, in the 24th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate Husband, and an infant child.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—At Goa, on the 23d March, captain Lachlan Macquarie, of His Majesty's 86th Regt, aid-de-camp to the Honorable the Governor of Bombay, aged 28 years,

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For Sale.

A Strong Dark Chesnut Saddle Horse, with or without Saddle and Bridle, the latter Articles being nearly new. For further particulars apply at No, 21, Stainger's Street.

China Goods Lottery.

THE Commencement of the Drawing of the Second Class of the China Goods Lottery is postponed from Saturday to Monday next 27th Instant, in order that a regular drawing thereof should continue on Monday and Thursday in the week till compleated—The Tickets left undrawn in the First class if not renewed in the Second, previous to the commencement thereof, will not have the right to any beneficial chance in the Second Class.

A few Tickets of the above Lottery remaining unsold may be had at the house of Mr. S. M. Baboom No. 3 Armenian street.

Madras, 22d April, 1807.

Madras:—PRINTED BY JOHN YOUNG, AT NO. 7. STRINGER'S STREET.

*** *It is requested that those* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* COURIER *who are occasionally changing their residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the* PRINTER *who will pay attention to their orders and Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1807.

EAST INDIA DOCKS.

FROM A PAPER OF SEPTEMBER LAST

The public curiosity, and what is infinitely more valuable, the honourable ambition of the public, was gratified by a most magnificent display of the national wealth and power in the grand public *entrée* of five of the Company's ships, of something about 800 tons burthen each, besides the Trinity yacht and another small vessel, which came within the bounds of this greatly extensive national undertaking. The public have already with the utmost comparative gratification witnessed the opening of the West India and the London Docks, they this day say a third exhibition of the wealth of our Commercial Bodies, which might make our enemies ashamed of using the trite expression of ridicule against us "that we are a nation of shopkeepers," if they could have had an opportunity of viewing the enviable richness of the scene which was this day exhibited.

The entrance of the Trinity yacht and the *Admiral Gardner* East Indiaman, merely as an experiment, has been already mentioned. At Saturday morning's tide two more of the Company's ships came into the basin and at the top of the tide on Sunday evening a fourth came into the same part of the works. The extent of the works has also been already described: the expert Dock is capable of containing about 40 of these large ships from 8 to 1200 tons each, in the second or great Import Dock about 100 can lie conveniently, and in the Basin there were this day four, with room for two others to swim within its gates at the same time. At an early hour the three East India regiments, full 3000 men, marched down fully accoutred, they closely encircled the Quay of the great Dock, which, within the walls, amounts to upwards of twenty acres, the others lined the entrance to the great Western Gate; and what not another trading body in the world could produce, there was not much short of the same number of seamen then ready to fight in its defence

Signals were made from the top of the Company's mast-house, which is within the wall of the Dock, and a distinct flag was seen flying on its ensign-staff, previous to each specific movement. The day was as fine as almost ever shone out of the heavens, and the quarter-decks of all the vessels were crowded with a most luxurious display of British beauty. To heighten the scene there were nine Company's ships arranged abreast of East Greenwich Marsh, and another, Trinity yacht, as well as the *Earl camden* East Indiaman, and several others, were decorated with colours in the river, besides those in the basin.

At twelve o'clock the Company's military band went on board the *Admiral Gardner*. At ten minutes before two a royal salute was fired from the guns on the wharf; the principal officers of state landed from the Treasury barge, and walked up to the above-mentioned ship. Another signal was then hoisted, the vessels got in motion, and entered the Great dock, in the most majestic stile, in the following order :—

1. The Trinity Yacht.
2. The *Admiral Gardner.*
3. The *City of London,*
4. The *Lady Castlereagh.*
5. The *Surrey.*

The Trinity yacht, and the two first of the company's ships were dressed as usual; these two belonging to the company had alternately a red or St. George's Ensign at the fore or mizen, and the Honorable company's Ensign at the other, according to the other's situation, and the Imperial United Standard at the main. The trinity yacht was also dressed as usual; the flag of the corporation below the great national standard, those of friendly nations in succession, on every brace and stay, and the colours of our enemies below. While the headmost of the ships were under way, the approach of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. was announced also by a discharge of cannon; they landed from the city barge, walked up the Docks, and went on board the *Admiral Gardner.* The treasurer of the navy, and Mr. Scott, the Paymaster, with two others, landed and joined company nearly about the same time. The bands played "Rule Britannia," "God save the King," &c. &c.; when the whole had entered the Great Dock, a royal salute was again fired from the Wharf, and the company's regiments discharged three rounds of street firing, which ran as evenly from right to left, as if it was the clacking of a mill, or some other limited piece of machinery. The ships then came to anchor high up the Dock, the company had some refreshment, and went away highly delighted with the richness of the spectacle, and the correctness of every movement.

Something of *ennui* succeeded, which is not unusual after so great an exhileration of the spirits, which was a little relieved by the sight of Daniel's Life preserving machine, in case of Shipwreck. But the grandest part of the spectacle was then to come, the *Earl Camden,* Capt. Simpson, which had beat off a French 74, came down the river, all *a taunt,* yards, topmasts, top-gallant masts, and riging of course all standing, with a flowing fore-top-mast-stay-sail, so fully dressed that her colours caught the wind almost as full as if she had a suit of sail all set in a light wind. There was 21 feet and a half of water in the river Thames, and about 24 in the basin; they were soon brought to a level, and exhibited a most delightful scene to any commercial man; two docks, a basin, and two locks, were all thrown upon, so as to form one body with the river, which bears our commerce to and from the sea, and in these circumstances the few spectators that were left were struck with admiration, at seeing a ship of her magnitude enter as smoothly as if she was going up a common river. The Trinity Yacht sailed down, in all the pride of national greatness to welcome the gallant stranger; three most heart felt cheers were given, the gates were closed, and the Camden came to her moorings at the head of the basin, at half after 4 o'clock.

The Company were afterwards entertained to dinner by the Honorable the Directors at the London Tavern, about 150 persons sat down to dinner, among whom were the following :—

The First Lord of the Treasury,
The Lord High Chancellor of England,
The Secretary of State for the Home Department,
The Secretary of State for War and Colonies,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
The First Lord of the Admiralty,
The Master General of the Ordnance,
The Chief Commissioner of the Board of Controul,
The Commissioners of the Admiralty,
The Treasurer of the Navy, and Paymaster of ditto,
The Deputy Governor of Greenwich Hospital,
The Secretary at War,
The Hon E. Legge, Dean of Windsor
Lords Wm. Russel, Kensington, Hawkesbury, and Walsingham; Sir G. Shee. Colonel Crauford, Mr. Plowden, the Captains of the vessels, and several other of the Honorable Company's friends.

The entertainment of the evening was heightened by the performance of a Band, and a display of the vocal powers of Dignum, Page, Sale, O'Rourke, &c. The dinner was served up in the first style of elegance, and the company parted highly pleased with the day's entertainment.

STAGE COACH ACT.

The Act passed for limiting the number of persons to be carried on the outside of stage coaches, and regulating the conduct of drivers and guards, takes place on the 1st of September next. Its principal regulations are, that no more than five persons shall be carred on or about the outside of any coach, chaise or other carriage, drawn by less than four horses, between the 29th of September and the 1st of April in every year: coaches drawn by four or more horses are allowed to carry ten outside passengers only, exclusive of the coachman and guard; and between the 1st of April and the 29th of September, no more than thirteen persons shall be carried on or about a coach, exclusive of the coachmen and guard, under the fines and penalties contained in the Act of the 28th Geo. III. commonly called Mr. Gammon's Act. One person only to sit on the box with the coachman. No parcels or luggage to be loaded more than two feet above the roof of any coach, unless the same consists entirely of empty boxes or baskets, under pain of 20s. for every foot exceeding two: and if the owner is driving, 40s. to be levied, on the view of a Justice of the peace, or on the oath of a credible witness. The driver of any carriage stopping at any place where assistance can be procured, shall not quit the box until a proper person or persons shall hold the horses, or fore-horses, whilst the carriage stops, to prevent their running away; such person to hold them until the driver has returned to the box, and has in his hands the reins for guiding the horses, under forfeit of 40s for each offence. And if the driver of any carriage, or the guard, is incapable of driving the same, or properly attending the same, by reason of intoxication or otherwise so that the safety of the passengers may be endangered; or if such driver or guard shall not duly account to his employer for all monies received for any passenger or parcel conveyed by such carriage, he shall be imprisoned in the gaol or house of correction for the jurisdiction in which the offence is committed, for any time not exceeding six, nor less than three calendar months.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

We are indebted to a respectable friend for the following circumstantial account of the Massacre *in* St. Domingo, *in May,* 1806, *its causes, &c.*

After the general massacre in Hispaniola in the months of March and April 1804, when upon the smallest computation, *Ten Thousand* innocent whites must have fallen victims to the brutal vengeance of Dessalines, it was discovered that many unfortunate wretches had escaped, some by concealment, others by declaring themselves people of color, & many by the humanity of Indigenous officers, who granted them protection; many also were preserved by Dessalines himself, as persons whose talents would be of service to the state.

After the fury of the Governor General (for he was not at that time Emperor) had abated, and after the troops, wearied with blood and murder, had reposed themselves to enjoy in riot the delightful fruits of their rapine, the wretched whites appear, and were suffered to exist. Cape Francois, to which my observations will be chiefly confined, contained about three hundred men, women and children, and the island in total about six to eight hundred.

It is well known that ever since the island has been in possession of the negroes, no subject whatever has been permitted to leave it, and from the strictness of the regulations, it is almost a matter of impossibility for a person to get off Still however, Dessalines, jealous lest one poor creature should escape his cruelty, after he was elected emperor, ordered, that all the white French remaining in the different sea-port towns, should be sent into the interior of the country to assist in the forts. Christophe, general in chief, residing at the Cape, out of pure humanity, for he knew that the sufferings of the whites, if sent to the forts, would be excessive, overlooked the orders of his majesty; and permitted them to remain in town, to follow their accustomed occupations for their support. In this situation, time passed on in seeming tranquillity until the distressing event which took place in April, 1806.

On Easter Sunday, the 6th of April, general Christophe having removed to a new house on the Peace d'Arms, gave a breakfast, supper and ball in superior style, at the former of which were several of the whites of most respectability. The day and night passed off in perfect harmony, and every individual seemed rejoiced to see their general enjoying himself in conviviality.

On the following morning a journeyman taylor lodged information with the commandant of the place, that his employer, Thoret, with his wife, mother-in-law, and child, were missing from their house. The commandant immediately went there and finding it to be a fact, gave information of it to the general in chief. The commissaries of the different wards were instantly dispatched through their districts, and in the course of an hour, discovered that Roulet, a physician, Poujedebat, and Cesave, merchants, were also missing.

As no escapes had hitherto occurred but by American vessels, suspicion immediately fell upon them, particularly upon the schooner Ceres, of Philadelphia, who was to have sailed that or the day following. Christophe instantly went in person on the wharf, and ordered a guard to march all the persons who were then there to prison, among whom were several American Captains, and sailors. The thing was then reduced to a certainty, that the fugitives were on board some of the vessels in the harbor, and if discovered from the rage and fury of Christophe, we really expected the execution of the crew, captain and consigner. The Americans were indeed in a very serious and critical situation.—Christophe was before them on the wharf raving like a mad man. As some of them approached him he repulsed them, and at one time pointing to the scale beam on which the unfortunate Tate was hung, declared "this day an American shall suffer."—No person dare approach him—even his most particular friends and intimates among the blacks, dreaded his measures, and not one dare speak to him. The whole city was in commotion. The French people trembled at the consequences, the good blacks pitied their situation, and lamented the general's dreadful passion, and the savage part of the community joined with Christophe in his invectives against the Americans. Wherever we appeared we were insulted, and those officers who had formerly been our intimate friends, would not notice us as they passed, but with sneers, and insinuations that we had much to fear.

In this situation we were ordered by the general to the house of the Interpreter, who there addressed us in the following words:

"The General knows that those people are concealed on board of some of your vessels. It will be for your interest to deliver them up, and the general promises that if it be done immediately no further measures shall be pursued." What could we say; Each man was satisfied of his own innocence—yet we were all in doubtful anxiety. The merchants did not know what the Captain had done, and the Captain could place no reliance on his men.

This plan failing, for we all denied any knowledge of the affair; the general orders all the sailors to prison, and they were consequently to the number of about 300, taken from out their vessels and put into the common jail.—A boy was left on board of each vessel whilst the commandant with a guard of soldiers visited and searched them.

It is remarkable that Christophe, whose rage for several days was unexampled, was frequently heard to exclaim in fits of phrenzy, "What shall I say to the Emperor?" As above stated, he had neglected obeying his Majesty's orders in sending the whites to the forts, and he very much feared his displeasure. He, however, instantly dispatched one of his aids to Cape Marchand, the Emperor's residence, about one hundred and twenty miles distant and, before his return, no vessel was suffered to depart. The remainder of Easter week was employed in sending out of town all the remaining whites—and as the real method of the escape had not yet been discovered the Americans were considered still as the offenders and though nothing could be proved against them, were insulted as they passed through the streets and often times by the soldiers, saluted as Dogs. The Mistresses, who were women of colour, that had been left by three of the Frenchmen, were put in irons, and cast into prison, nor could all the supplications of his wife and her friends move Christophe to a sentiment of lenity. They were kept in prison with scarcely any thing to eat or drink, until the general became in some measure convinced, that they were not acquainted with the intention of their husbands to escape.

The wretched whites suspected pretty strongly the cause of their journey into the country, but neither had they or we, any idea of their dissolution being so near. By the time the affair had a little subsided, and the fury of the populace had in some measure dispersed, it was then found out, that the fugitive whites had been on Easter Sunday passing the Barrier and Ferry which lay on the road to the Country, separately, and some of them on horse back, as if taking an afternoon's ride—that a boat which had been bought by a Frenchman from the Captain of an American vessel wrecked on the island, was missing—and that a black belonging to the city, was also absent. From these circumstances, and some traces found on the sand, it was finally concluded that the party had during the night met and embarked near Petite Ance, about a mile and a half out of town, and that they intended to pursue the coast to the eastward towards Samana and St. Domingo, which were in possession of the French.

It was certainly a chef d'œuvre, in the fortunate fugitives, to conduct their plan with so

m·ſ·ch ſecrecy and care, that not the leaſt ſuſpicion was entertained of their intentions, and to have appointed a time when all the Officers were engaged in a diſſipation and revel.

Chriſtophe having been informed that the whole four men who had eſcaped, were Free Maſons, took up the idea that the Lodge had aſſiſted in their eſcape, and without making any further enquiries, went to the Lodge, which was a neat and beautiful building, with his aids de camp, and deſtroyed it. He divided the furniture among his aids—tore up the marble pavement in the piazza, carried off the venetian window ſhutters, laid claims to the funds of the Inſtitution that were in the Treaſurers's hands, aud finally ordered that no lodge ſhould again ſit in the Cape. This act of ſacrilege in Chriſtophe, will deſervedly enſure him the execration of the whole order of maſons throughout the world wherever it be known. He has committed a crime unexampled in hiſtory, by overturning one of the moſt ſacred inſtitutions.

This conduct of Chriſtophe ſoon became known at t'e imperial court, when the ſecretaries, miniſters, and officers of the ſtaff, near his majeſty, who are moſt of them maſons, explained the affair to Deſſalines, who, though not of the order, very ſeverely reprimanded Chriſtophe,

There was a member of the Lodge, a Frenchman, by the name of Ambroiſe, who had been preſerved by the government, on account of his ſuperior talents as an engineer. This man went to Chriſtophe and told him in plain terms, that he had "been guilty of ſacrilege in deſtroying the Lodge." The general in a rage, ordered him to be ſhot inſtantly, "aye, that's what I deſire; replied Ambroiſe, "place me before one of thoſe cannons that I have been erecting to ſatisfy your pride and ambition, and blow me to atoms—I ſhould glory in the death." But Chriſtophe, on reflection, recollected that he was too valuable a man to loſe, and ſimply ordered him from his preſence.

About the ſame time this commotion happened in the Cape, another affair of a ſimilar nature took place at Cape Marchand. Eighteen Frenchmen, who had been employed near his Majeſty in the nice branches of mechanical trades, attempted to make their eſcape. One of them, who was a printer, blacked the faces of his comrades, and then ſtarted off in the evening. At ſome little diſtance they got into a diſpute about the choice of roads—their object was to go by land towards the city of St. Domingo. Six inſiſted upon purſuing the main roads, and twelve, a bye-path. The twelve went clear, but the unfortunate ſix were overtaken next day, by a party of Dragoons. Two of them were cut to pieces in the encounter that enſued, two of them were diſarmed, and two ſubmitted without making any reſiſtance. The four ſurvivors were then re-conducted back to the Emperor, who thus addreſſed them—"Why did you treat me ſo baſely? Were you not provided for as my children and had you not as much as you could eat and drink? But again, ſince you did break my laws by attempting to leave me, why did you ſuffer yourſelves to be taken? Did you not know that I would put you to death if I caught you again? Why did you not fight and die like your brave companions?" Two of them replied, that they had fought, but were overpowered—"And you two;" turning to the others—"Why, your majeſty, we knew that we ſhould be vanquiſhed, and concluded to rely upon the mercy of your majeſty"—"Hang thoſe two cowards inſtantly" were the orders and they were without heſitation executed—The remaining two, who had fought, were ſuffered to live.

The loſs of the twelve who went off from Marchand, combined with the eſcape of the ſeven from the Cape, exaſperated the Emperor to ſo violent a degree, that he inſtantaneouſly decreed the deſtruction of all the remaining whites. His orders reached Chriſtophe, who retired to the Fort Ferrier, and ſingled out twelve or fifteen whites who muſt be preſerved. Some of theſe he has with him and ſome remain in town, but under the immediate eye of the commandant of the place, who is directed to ſee that no injury is done them. Except very few, all the other whites, are in the country, where, as I have above ſtated, they were ſent a ſhort time before.—Theſe arrangements were all carried on ſo ſecretly, that not a word was known of the intentions or movements of the government, until Tueſday morning, the 13th of May, when we learnt with horror and concern that all the unfortunate whites, except thoſe marked for preſervation, were aſſaſſinated during the preceding nights. At it was done out of the city, our ears were not aſſailed with the ſhrieks of the dying victims, not were our gutters as in the preceding maſſacre, floating with ſtreams of human blood.—The only trace of murder to be ſeen in the ſtreets was one ſpot [illegible]out half a gallon of blood—One unfortu[illegible]mily however, were butchered in the town, and as it will give ſome idea of the modes of murder purſued by the Haytians, I will give the particulars.—It was publicly communicated through the town on the following day, by the nurſe of the family, a negro womon, who openly pointed out the individuals employed on the expedition.

Mr Selle was a baker aud a man of reſpectability—Deſſalines and Chriſtophe had long expreſſed a great friendſhip for him, and after having ſaved him from the general maſſacre of 1804, appointed him baker of the army. His wife was a handſome genteel woman, of about 35, and they had three ſmall children, the youngeſt of which was at the breaſt.

Richard, commandant of the place, with a guard of ſoldiers, went to his houſe about midnight and knocking at the door, called Mr. Selle to come down and let him in.—He ſaid he had juſt received orders from the Emperor, to ſend out of the city all the houſe ſervants, and that he wanted theirs. Madame Selle upon hearing this called out "I hope commandant you don't intend taking my nurſe—I have a very young Infant, and rather than you ſhould take its nurſe, you may take me." Richard inſiſted upon entering, and Mr. Selle was obliged to open the door. He entered, and at a certain ſignal, four black grenadiers ruſhed in, and throwing a rope with a nooſe round Mr. Selle's neck, and one round his wife's, hauled upon the ends till they were both ſtrangled. They then maſhed the baby in their hands, and ſtrangled the other two children who were aſleep in bed. The cheſts were then broken open and the money taken off by the commandant,

After this barbarity, the wicked aſſaſſins, inſtead of burying the bodies of this unfortunate family, to hide their guilt from the eyes of the world, dragged them to the ditch to the very edge of the town, about two hundred yards from their houſe, where they lay uncovered and expoſed, till the dogs and the vermin had devoured them. Several of the Americans went to ſee the horrid ſpectacle, and an Indigene of veracity, aſſured me, that he ſaw a dog running through the ſtreets with one of Madam Selle's hands in his mouth.

The maſſacre in the country was not executed as the former had been, by the troops ſolely. Chriſtophe ſaid that the ſoldiers had already waded deep enough in blood, and on that account allotted a great part of the labour, to the cultivators of the plantations, who on the occaſion made uſe of their big knives, and butchered the men, women, and children, in perfect *ſang froid.*

On the afternoon ſucceeding this affair, a man by the name of Loi, a great artilleriſt, and one intended to be preſerved, was ſent for by the general at the fort—His wife accompanied him, and at a ſhort diſtance from the town, the ſoldiers took her aſide from the road to kill her—Loi ſaw it, ſnatched a ſabre from one of the ſoldiers, and engaged them all. He laid 2 or 3 dead on the ſpot, but was finally killed, with his wife. Loi was a fine bold military looking man, and was one of the ſoldiers that croſſed th bridge of Lodi with Bonaparte. His houſe being deſerted afforded favorable opportunity for pillage whereupon in the night, it was broken and completely plundered, even to the very boards. The wine and rum found there (being a ſtore) intoxicated the ſoldiers for the next day, and the little taſte they they had of common property, reſolved them to lay a plan of general pillage. The Americans ſaw the dangerous ſituation in which they were placed; for had it not been prevented by the Government, they would have been the chief ſufferers, and many of them would no doubt have periſhed. But the officers of Government having heard of this intention ordered out the militia of the city, and all the mutinous party of the ſoldiery were apprehended and put into priſon. Had Gen. Chriſtophe been in the city this riot would not have occurred, but from the circumſtance of his abſence we concluded that it was connived at, particularly as Proix, the adjutant of the place, was preſent at the pillage of Loi's houſe.—Affairs certainly had a very dangerous complexion, the ſtores and ſhops were ſhut up, and no buſineſs was done for ſeveral days. Our alarm was very conſiderable, and no doubt obſerved by moſt of the Indigenes, until the 15th when we were favored with a letter from the General in Chief, of which the following is a tranſlation.

"MILO, MAY 15 1806.

"*To the American Merchants at the Cape*

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have juſt been informed by adjutant General La Motte, that you have evinced fears relative to the late meaſures purſued by our Government. From whence do theſe fears ariſe? Hath any one moleſted you? If ſo, you ſhall be redreſſed.

"You are not ignorant, gentlemen, that as long as you attend to your commerce and your own affairs only, you will enjoy every conſideration of the Government, and in future I deſire that I may hear no more of theſe complaints. Diſſipate therefore your fears, reſt eaſy, and never again call into queſtion our fidelity.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"HENRY CHRISTOPHE."

To which the following anſwer was immediately returned—

"*To his excellency Henry Chriſtophe, general in chief of the armies of Hayti.*

"CAPE, MAY 15, 1806.

"We have juſt had the honor of receiving your Excellency's letter from Milo, of this date, wherein you ſtate that you have been informed that the Americans have evinced fears relative to the late meaſures purſued by government. We muſt beg leave to mention to your excellency, that you have been miſinformed. We had fears, it is true, but they did not ariſe from the meaſures of government; on the contrary, we have always placed the fulleſt confidence in your promiſes of protection. They were occaſioned by a riotous collection of ſoldiers who had threatened a general pillage, who ſhewed every ſymptom of carrying their menaces into execution, and who had already committed ſeveral acts of rapine.

"As mobs in all countries of the world (and we have had them more than once witneſſed in our own) are ſeriouſly dangerous, and when once fairly riſen, are difficult to ſuppreſs, we thought it but prudent to wait upon the commandant of the place, and know from him what was our real ſituation. From him and the adminiſtration we received every ſatisfaction, and our alarms were conſequently diſſipated.

"We are ſorry that an affair of ſo trifling a nature ſhould have been thus repreſented to your excellency, to our prejudice, and we beg that you will not for a moment ſuppoſe, that we ever doubted your fidelity.—We again aſſure your excellency, that we ſhall ever retain a deep ſenſe of the kindneſs we have experienced from you, and that our confidence in the protection of the government is unbounded.

"We have the honor to be,
"Your excellancy's
"Moſt obedient ſervants, &c.
"H. M. } *For the Americans, merchants*
"J. D. } *in the Cape.*"

"This correſpondence had in ſome meaſure at tendency to remove our uneaſineſs as to our ſituation, and affairs again reſumed the appearance of tranquillity.

As near as I could calculate, about ſix or ſeven hundred perſons were deſtyed throughout the iſland during the maſſacre, and many (ſuppoſe an hundred) are ſtill exiſting. In the Cape they have left two prieſts, a phyſician, a printer, engineer, archirect, two clerks in public offices, and four blackſmiths, with four or five women.

It is worthy to be recorded, aud to his immortal honor be it ſpoken, that the general of diviſion, Petion, reſiding at Port-au-Prince, refuſed to obey the orders of the emperor, and who inſtead of murdering the whites (of whom there were not more than twenty) put them into priſon, and Deſſalines himſelf, his fury having abated, a few days afterwards paſſing through Port au Prince, releaſed them himſelf, and they are at this inſtant living.

The object of this publication, which was merely to give an account of the maſſacre and its concomitant circumſtances, being now fulfilled, I beg leave to refer the reader to any of the gentlemen who were in St. Domingo at that period, for a more lively deſcription of diſtreſs and alarms.—If the ſuffering of the poor diſtreſſed whites can excite in his breaſt a ſentiment of ſorrow, he may perhaps form ſome idea of the feelings of thoſe who were preſent on the ſpot, and who had a pretty general acquaintance with the victims.

Several thouſand volumes have, of late been written on Agriculture; and, like *agriculture*, they ſtand in much need of *weeding*,

REFINEMENT OF LANGUAGE—A provincial paper announces, that, at a late meeting of a body of Publicans, the *Father of the Bar* was called to the Chair.

Among the wonderful tranſmigration with which the world has lately been ſurpriſed, none is more remarkable than that announced in ſome of the Papers to have lately taken place at Brighton—The *Grandmother of Love*, "though in the *latter end of July*," as expreſſly obſerved, has been metamorphoſed, to uſe a further expreſſion of the ſame accounts, "into the *Roſe in June.*"

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
PROPOSED FOR
CHINA GOODS, OTTER OF ROSE,
AND
TIMBER,
OF VARIOUS DENOMINATION;

VALUED AT
EIGHTEEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWO STAR PAGODAS,

And divided into 2864 Tickets, in Two Claſſes.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize conſiſting of Twenty Tubs of Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pags.	200
1	ditto of Four Cheſts of New Hyſon Tea, each 40 Pagodas	160
2	ditto of Ten Tubs each, Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pagodas	200
5	ditto of One Cheſt each, New Hyſon Tea, each 40 Pagodas	200
10	ditto of Two Tubs each, Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pagodas	200
12	ditto of Timber, One Duggee each, No. 1 to 12, each 28 Pagodas	336
16	ditto of One Tolah, or 12 Fanams weight each, Otter of Roſes, firſt quality, each 17 Pagodas	272
25	ditto of Timber, One Shimbeam each, No. 1 to 25, each 10 Pagodas	250
50	ditto of Timber, Fourteen Pieces each, ſecond ſort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 33 Pagodas	231
100	ditto of Timber, Ten Pieces each, firſt ſort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 48 Pagodas	480
600	ditto of Half Tub each, Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pagodas	3000
	The Firſt Drawn Ticket on the Laſt Day, to be entitled to Twenty Tubs of Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pagodas	200
822	Prizes, amounting to Pagodas	5729

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize conſiſting of Thirty Tubs of Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pags.	300
1	ditto of Five Cheſts of New Hyſon Tea, each at 40 Pagodas	200
2	ditto of Ten Tubs each, of Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pagodas	200
4	ditto of Timber, Two Hundred Pieces each, firſt ſort of Sheathing Boards at per 100, 48 Pagodas	384
5	ditto of Two Cheſts each, New Hyſon Tea, each 40 Pagodas	400
10	ditto of Three Tubs each, Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pagodas	300
20	ditto of Timber, One Piece Duggee each, No. 1 to 20, each 28 Pagodas	560
48	ditto of Half a Tolah each, Otter of Roſe, firſt quality, each 17 Pags.	407
50	ditto of Timber, One Piece Shimbeam each, No. 1 to 50, each 10 Pags.	500
52	ditto of Half Cheſt each, New Hyſon Tea, each 40 Pagodas	1040
100	ditto of Timber, Fourteen Pieces each, ſecond ſort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 33 Pagodas	462
400	ditto of Timber, Ten Pieces each, firſt ſort Sheathing Boards, at per 100, 48 Pagodas	1920
1200	ditto of Half Tub each, Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pagodas	6000
	The Laſt Drawn Ticket, Laſt Day, to be entitled to Forty Tubs Sugar Candy, firſt ſort, each 10 Pags.	400
1893	Prizes, Total Star Pags.	13,073
	Total Star Pagodas	18,802
	The Price or Value of Tickets in the Firſt Claſs each, Pagodas	3
	Ditto ditto ditto Second Claſs, do.	5
	Tickets in the Second Claſs, Pags.	8
2864	Tickets at 3 Pagodas each, do.	8,592
822	deduct as Prizes in the Firſt Claſs,	
2042	Tickets in the Second Claſs, at 5 Pagodas each,	10,210
	Star Pagodas	18,802
2715	Prizes in both Claſſes,	
149	Blanks *only* in the Second Claſs,	
2864	Total.	

The delivery of the Articles appertaining to the Prizes of the firſt Claſs will take place 10 days after the drawing thereof of that Claſs; and thoſe of the Second Claſs, 20 days after the drawing of that Claſs. If the fortunate adventurers receive their reſpective Prizes in the Articles they may be intitled to a commiſſion of 5 per cent, will be deducted therefrom; but ſhould ſuch holders of Prize wiſh to receive Caſh in lieu of the Articles, they will receive it after a deduction of 30 per cent from the above eſtabliſhed value of Goods (commiſſion included), at the office of Meſſrs STEPHEN and JACOB JOHANNES, where the proceeds from the ſale of Tickets will be depoſited.

The articles may be ſeen on application to MR. JOHN JACOB SIMON, Agent to the ſaid Lottery, at No. 109, Armenian Church Street, and where the Tickets will be ready for delivery on the 16th April 1807.

⁂ The drawing of the 1ſt claſs will commence on the 25th May, 1807.

TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had for purchaſe at the Exchange in the Fort.